

CEI

than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N.º 900.
Craze then this impious rage. *Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 845.
 But he her fears to *cease*. *Milton*.
 Sent down the meek-eyed peace.
 The discord is complant, nor can they *cease*.
 The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden*.
CEASELESS, *adj.* [from *cease*.] Extinction; failure.
 The *cease* of majesty
 Dies not alone, but like a gulph, withdraws
 What's near it, with it. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.
CEASELESS, *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual;
 without pause; without stop; without end.
 My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
 On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax*.
 All thefts, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
 Both day and night. *Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 679.

Like an oak
 That stands secure, though all the winds employ
 Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,
 Or masts, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips*.
CECITY, *n. f.* [*cecitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.
 They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them
 no *cecity*, yet more than a cecuteny; they have sight enough
 to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or
 colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
CECUTENY, *n. f.* [*cecuteny*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness;
 cloudiness of sight.
 There is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecuteny*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 18.

CEDAR, *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.
 It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of
 the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle,
 resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or catkins,
 produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree.
 The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and tubinat-
 ed. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar*
 trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing
 their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green
 leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green car-
 pet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is
 surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in Eng-
 land; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak moun-
 tains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it
 being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues
 most part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty
cedars, is no ways applicable to the stature of this tree; for we
 find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of
 travellers, that have seen those few remaining trees on Mount
 Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend
 their branches very far, to which the allusion, made by the
 Psalmist, agrees very well, when, describing the flourishing
 state of a people, he says, *they shall spread their branches like the*
cedar tree. Mandrel, in his *Travels*, says, he measured one of
 the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve
 yards six inches in circumference, and found, and thirty seven
 yards in the spread of its boughs. At about five or six yards
 from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which
 was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is ac-
 counted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The
 saw dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the moun-
 tain-banks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This
 wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving
 books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon
 to continue above a thousand years found. It is also recorded,
 that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found tim-
 ber of near two thousand years old; and the statue of the god-
 dess, in the famous Ephesian temple, was said to be of this ma-
 terial, as well as the timber work of that glorious structure.
 This sort of timber is very dry, and subject to split; nor does
 it well endure to be fastened with nails; therefore pins of the
 same wood are much preferable. *Miller*.

I must yield my body to the earth;
 Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
 Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
 Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
 Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
 And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. iii.
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CE'DRINE, *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar
 tree.

TO CELL, *v. a.* [*cello*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner
 roof of a building.
 And the greater house he *celled* with fir-tree, which he over-
 laid with fine gold. *Chrom.* iii. 5.
 How will he, from his house *celled* with cedar, be content
 with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

Decay of Piety.
CE'LING, *n. f.* [from *cell*.] The inner roof.
 Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last, *Bacon*.
 And now the thick'd sky
 Like a dark *ceiling* flood; down rush'd the rain
 Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 743.

CEL

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
 Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,
 The glancing species here and there divide,
 And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
 Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
 And to the ceiling flash the glancing day. *Dryden's Tragedy*.
CELANDINE, (*greater*). [*celandinum*, Lat.] A plant.
 The cup of the flower, consists of two leaves, which soon
 fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form
 of a cross. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller*.
CELANDINE, (*the lesser, or Pilewort*). [*celandinum minus*, Lat.]
 It hath a graniose or granulois root; the leaves are round-
 dish; the flower stalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the
 flower consists of three leaves. *Miller*.
CE'LATRE, *n. f.* [*celatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or
 cutting in metals.

TO CELEBRATE, *v. a.* [*celebrare*, Lat.]
 1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.
 The songs of Zion were, singing and pieces of poetry, that
 adorned or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison, Spectator*.
 I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiqui-
 ty, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison*.
 2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnity.
 He flew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the Sabbath.
2 Macab. v. 16.
 On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine ser-
 vice, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon*.
 3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sor-
 row.

This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
 While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden*.
CELEBRATION, *n. f.* [from *celebrate*.]
 1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.
 He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *ce-*
lebration of their marriage. *Sidney*.
 He shall conceal it.

While you are willing it shall come to note;
 What time we will our *celebration* keep.
 According to my birth. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.
 During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend car-
 nally to what is done by the priest. *Taylor*.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.
 No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving
 a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue,
 have been attained by few. *Clarendon*.
 Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used
 a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have ad-
 ded to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

CELEBRIOUS, *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted.
 The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always
 so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivity, they were de-
 spoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and
 Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom
 that nation worshipped. *Greco's Cosmologia Sacra*.

CELEBRIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.
CELEBRIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY, *n. f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame.
 The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the mar-
 riage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon*.

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CEM

Telemachus, his bloomy face
 Glowing celestial sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope's Odyssey*.
CELESTIAL, *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] An inhabitant of heaven.
 Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
 And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads. *Pope's Odyssey*.
CELESTIALLY, *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.
TO CELESTIFY, *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something
 of heavenly nature to any thing.
 We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that
 heaven were but earth terrestrialized, and earth but heaven *cel-*
estified, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity be-
 low. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
CELESTIAL, *adj.* [*celestis*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.
 The blood moving slowly through the *celest* and mesenterick
 arteries, produce complaints. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
CELESTIAC, *n. f.* [from *celestis*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried
 state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent
 marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state; and
 generally are married before twenty. *Spectator*, N.º 495.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations
 of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, with-
 out question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited
 man, much more than they could have done in the devoted
 and strict *celibacy*. *Arbutnot*.

CELESTIAC, *n. f.* [*celestis*, Lat.] Single life.
 Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themselves
 to *celibacy*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt*.

CELL, *n. f.* [*cello*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.
 The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,
 In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior*.
 How these for ever, though a monarch reign,
 Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope*.

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.
 Besides, the little intend confession
 At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she was not. *Shakespeare*.
 Then did religion in a *lacy cell*.
 In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham*.

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
 A small place of residence.

4. A small place of residence.
 Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*.
 Of fancy, my internal fight. *Por. Loff, b. viii. l. 460*.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts
 are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy*.
CELLAR, *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores
 are deposited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his
 punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during
 his life. *Peachment on Draving*.

CELLARAGE, *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building
 which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakespeare*.
 Take care also, that it be well watered and wooded; that it
 have a good ascent to it, which makes a house wholesome, and
 gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Martimo's Husbandry*.

CELLARIST, *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious
 house. *Diët*.

CELLULAR, *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or ca-
 vities.

The wine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring mus-
 cles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery*.

CE'LESTIAL, *n. f.* [*celestis*, Lat.] Height. *Diët*.

CEMENT, *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as,
 mortar or glue.
 Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises
 confined into an augre's bore. *Shakespeare, Coriol*.
 There is a *cement* compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and
 stones powdered, that becomes hard as marble. *Bacon*.
 You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone be-
 tween them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon*.
 The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together
 with a most firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer,
 consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set
 Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,
 To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and dark-
 ness? *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*.
 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the
 glorious fabric, is gratitude. *Glauville's Spectator*, c. iv.

TO CEMENT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of
 something interposed.

But how the fear of us
 May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
 The party differences, we yet not know. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cl.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose
 and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand,
 Telemachus,

CEN

or fine powder, will suffer no hollowiness within them, though
 they be dry substances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

Cemented all the long contending powers. *Philips*.
 Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
 White lead was sent us to repair
 Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,
 A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift*.

TO CEMENT, *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.
 When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by
 a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some
 time, reunite by inoculation, and *cement* like one branch of a
 tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery*.

CEMENTATION, *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing,
 or uniting with cement.

CEMETERY, *n. f.* [*cemeterium*.] A place where the dead are re-
 posited.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and
 hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still
 hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to
 enter the body. *Addison, Spectator*, N.º 90.

CEN, and *CIN*, denote *kinsfolk*; so *Chinophil* is a help to his kin-
 dred; *Cinobolus*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the de-
 fence of his kindred; *Cinrus*, powerful in kindred. *Gilbert's Camden*.

CENATORY, *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.
 The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory*
 garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

CENOBITICAL, *adj.* [*cenobitic* and *obitic*.] Living in community.
 They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray,
 eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet*.

CENOTAPH, *n. f.* [*cenotaphos*.] A monument for one bu-
 ried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
 As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;
 A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
 And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables*.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *ce-*
notaph, or empty monument. *Notes on Odyssey*.

CENSE, *n. f.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rates.
 We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by
 that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are rais-
 ed since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon*.

TO CENSE, *v. a.* [*censere*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.
 The Sali sing, and *cense* his altars round
 With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden*.
 Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
 On the side-altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
 And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden*.

CENSER, *n. f.* [*censuris*, Fr.] The pan or vessel in which in-
 cense is burned.

Here's ship, and nip, and cut, and flish, and flush,
 Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.

Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer*
 before an altar. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew*.
Diët.
 Of incense clouds,
 Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount. *Par. Loff, b. vii.*

CENSOR, *n. f.* [*censor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting man-
 ners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobration.
 Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age,
 And fond of all the follies of the past.
 The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the pro-
 digality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have
 wished, that the matter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden*.

CENSORIAN, *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.
 As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the
 star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences under the de-
 gree of capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CENSORIOUS, *adj.* [from *censor*.]
 1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is
 intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censu-*
rious, or vindictive? *Spratt*.
 O! let my preference make my travels light,
 And potent Venus shall exalt my name
 Above the rumours of *censorious* fame. *Prior*.

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.
 A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neigh-
 bours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Sometimes *en*.
 He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sancti-
 fied pride; was rigorously and universally *censorious* upon all his
 brethren of the gown. *Swift*.

CENSORIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting
 manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to re-
 proach; habit of reproaching.

Sourme's